



ABOUT CBP

CBP Mission

Protect the American people, safeguard our borders, and enhance the nation's economic prosperity.

CBP Vision

Enhancing the nation's security through innovation, intelligence, collaboration and trust.

KEY LEADERS

Homeland Security Secretary: Alejandro Mayorkas

Commissioner: Chris Magnus

Deputy Commissioner: Troy A. Miller

Acting Chief Operating Officer: Benjamine "Carry" Huffman

Chief, U.S. Border Patrol: Raul Ortiz

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Field Operations:

Pete Flores

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Air and Marine

Operations: Stephen A. Boyer

Executive Assistant Commissioner, Trade:

AnnMarie Highsmith

Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Enterprise

Services: Ryan J. Scudder

Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Operations

Support: Manuel Padilla Jr.

TOP RESPONSIBILITIES

Border Security: CBP secures America's borders at and between ports of entry by stopping inadmissible people and illicit goods. CBP's offices of Field Operations, Border Patrol, and Air and Marine Operations represent the largest federal law enforcement agency.

Trade: CBP works to secure and facilitate imports arriving in the U.S., accommodating the increasing volume and complexities of international trade. CBP protects U.S. agricultural resources through active inspections at ports of entry. With the Container Security Initiative, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and the Automated Commercial Environment, CBP has a sturdy base of partnerships and technology to safeguard the American public and promote legitimate international commerce.

Travel: Over a million times each day, CBP officers welcome international travelers and returning U.S. citizens into the United States. CBP secures and facilitates legitimate travel by growing trusted traveler programs, embracing business transformation initiatives, fostering public-private partnerships, and employing robust targeting and risk assessment strategies. Working closely with stakeholders, CBP keeps international travelers informed, secures the travel environment, and promotes modern global tourism.

ON A TYPICAL DAY, CBP:

- Processed:
 - » 491,688 passengers and pedestrians
 - 121,516 incoming international air passengers and crew
 - 8,094 passengers and crew on arriving ship/boat
 - 362,078 incoming land travelers
 - » 159,598 incoming privately owned vehicles
 - » 89,458 truck, rail, and sea containers
 - » \$7.6 billion worth of imported products
- Conducted 1,703 apprehensions between U.S. ports of entry
- Arrested 25 wanted criminals at U.S. ports of entry
- Encountered 723 inadmissible persons at U.S. ports of entry
- Intercepted 7 fraudulent documents
- Discovered 264 pests at U.S. ports of entry and 2,548 materials for quarantine - plant, meat, animal byproduct, and soil
- Seized:
 - » 4,732 pounds of narcotics
 - » \$342,000 undeclared or illicit currency
 - » \$9 million worth of products with Intellectual Property Rights violations
- Collected \$256 million in duties, taxes, and other fees, including more than \$234 million in duties.
- Employed 64,272 men and women including law enforcement and trade personnel:
 - » 25,914 CBP officers
 - » 2,693 CBP agriculture specialists
 - » 19,536 Border Patrol agents
 - » 598 air interdiction agents (pilots)
 - » 358 marine interdiction agents
 - » 360 aviation enforcement agents
 - » 1,114 trade personnel
- Deployed more than 867 canine teams and 110 horse patrols
- Flew 222 enforcement hours at and beyond the border, and within the nation's interior
- Underway 78 float hours of enforcement missions in the U.S.
- Conducted operations in:
 - » 48 countries with more than 723 CBP employees working internationally
 - » 328 ports of entry within 20 field offices
 - » 135 Border Patrol stations within 21 sectors including 31 immigration checkpoints
 - » 74 Air and Marine Operations locations, including branches and units, National Air Security Operations Centers, and the Air and Marine Operations Center

Based on FY 2021 data



KEY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Global Entry: This program allows pre-approved, low-risk U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents expedited clearance upon arrival into the U.S. Participants enter using automated self-service kiosks and are generally exempt from routine CBP questioning.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization: ESTA is an automated system used to determine the eligibility of visitors from Visa Waiver countries prior to boarding a carrier to travel to the U.S. ESTA enhances the security of these travelers and will allow the U.S. government to continue to expand the program with our most trusted allies.

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism: Under C-TPAT, importers who meet certain security standards are provided expedited processing benefits. This enables CBP to facilitate legitimate trade while focusing resources on unknown or high-risk shipments.

Automated Commercial Environment: ACE is a modernized commercial trade processing system with features designed to consolidate and automate border processing. It provides a solid technology foundation for all border security initiatives within CBP.

Centers of Excellence and Expertise: These centers work with the international trade community to transform CBP’s approach to trade operations. The Centers increase the use of uniform practices across ports of entry, help to timely resolve trade compliance issues nationwide, and further strengthen critical agency knowledge of key industry practices. Centers of Excellence and Expertise for 10 different industries operate nationwide.

Preclearance: Through CBP preclearance, CBP officers and agriculture specialists perform the same immigration, customs, and agriculture inspections of air passengers on foreign soil – prior to boarding a direct flight to the U.S. – without further CBP processing or security screening upon arrival. This creates opportunities for increased security, economic growth, and an improved passenger experience.

HISTORY

1789: The fifth act of the first Congress establishes Customs.

1862: The U.S. Department of Agriculture is created to “procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.”

1904: The U.S. Immigration Service is assigned a small force of mounted inspectors to patrol the border to prevent illegal crossings.

1912: The Department of Agriculture’s Plant Protection and Quarantine Program at ports of entry evolves out of the creation of the Federal Horticultural Board.

1924: Congress establishes the United States Border Patrol as part of the Immigration Bureau, an arm of the Department of Labor.

1993: Operation Hold the Line is established, marking a shift toward forward deployment to deter illegal border crossings.

2003: Bureau of Customs and Border Protection is established becoming the first joint border management agency in the world and the largest federal law enforcement agency in the United States.

2004: CBP begins receiving advanced information on cargo coming to the U.S. allowing the agency to further guard the country against terrorist threats.

2005: Hurricane Katrina strikes the Gulf Coast and the Florida panhandle. CBP assists in rescue and recovery and works to divert cargo traffic to other ports.

2010: Faisal Shazad, known as the Times Square Bomber, is apprehended at JFK Airport by CBP officers moments before escaping the United States.

2011: Centers of Excellence and Expertise become operational, bringing important new capabilities to CBP’s trade and security mission.

2011: CBP’s unmanned aircraft system is deployed to provide the National Weather Service and emergency responders with real-time images during the Red River floods in Minnesota and North Dakota.

2013: CBP marks the 10th anniversary of its founding in 2003.

2015: CBP’s Office of Air and Marine becomes Air and Marine Operations (AMO).



AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS



OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS



U.S. BORDER PATROL